The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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GERMAN RESERVES BOLSTER SITUATION ON EASTERN FRONT

Strong Hungarian Formations Also Contribute to Stiffening Of Defense

Special

BERLIN, April 7.—The stabilization of the situation on the Eastern front continued to make progress on Wednesday. The arrival of strong German reserves as well as the employment of Rumanian troops at the Pruth and strong Hungarian formations in the forefield of the Carpathians are contributing considerably to a stiffening of the front. The tenacious defense of the German southern group in its new barrage position between the Tiligul River, lower Dniester and farther on to the estuary of the Pruth into the Danube delta was also having great effect.

Detachment movements are progressing systematically, which means that all materials and supplies not needed for the present fighting are being moved back. Strong rearguards are engaged in hard fighting at the broad bridgehead of Odessa and at the well-established double fortifications of this harbor city. The Soviet forces failed again yesterday to break through this fortified circle or even reach the lower Dniester. The effectiveness of this southern barrage position was shown in the fact that the assault of the central Soviet group from Balti in the direction of Kishineff did not make any headway at all.

All Soviet attempts on the Tiraspol-Jassy railway were nipped in the bud by German formations. In view of the hourly increasing strength of the Rumanian forces kept in readiness at the river the Soviet forces failed to carry through their crossings north of Jassy. At the northern flank of the Soviet offensive violent fighting was going on for Brody and Kovel. Events there were characterized by German counter-thrusts. One counter-thrust led to the relief of Kovel. On Wednesday afternoon, the fighting German garrison broke through in a northwesterly direction despite great difficulties through boggy terrain to Pripjet and there joined hands with two German relief columns which were coming from the north and northwest and had thrown back the Soviet forces. Kovel has now been included again in the German lines.

The Soviet forces again tried to break into the Crimea from the east as well as from the north. In the skirmishes which developed near Kerch, the Soviet forces were hurled back after suffering sanguinary losses. A real attack did not develop at Sevash because the German artillery crushed the Soviet concentrations. Fighting south of Lake Peipus spread to the region of Ostrov. Heavy fighting which was to force a break-through at Pskov as well as south of Ostrov but which collapsed in face of heavy German defensive fire by artillery and thrower batteries has been interpreted here as meaning that the Soviet forces intend to break through to the Baltic countries in the north now that a lull has set in on the southern sector of the Eastern Front.

Many Enemy Captured

Special

BERLIN, April 7.—Only minor local activity took place in both the Nettuno and Cassino fronts in Italy, according to reports received here.

East of Cassino, German shock troops detachments entered the Anglo-American lines and destroyed fortifications there and returned with 80 prisoners.

At Nettuno, the picture of the struggle was generally unchanged. Reconnaissance attempts by the enemy were repulsed, while Reich batteries set another part of the harbor installations of Anzio on fire.

In the Adriatic coastal sectors, German groups attacked Canadian outposts and captured many prisoners.

Kill Own Soldiers

Special

LISBON, April 7.—An unstated number of anti-Axis troops on March 15 were killed at Venafro, 12 miles east of Cassino, when anti-Axis bombardiers mistook the town for a target, it was admitted by American Lieutenant-General Ira Eaker, Commander of the Anti-Axis Air Force in the Mediterranean Area, according to a Naples dispatch.

Eaker also admitted that other bombs fell wide of their mark near Cassino when through "mechanical failure" the bombs became dislodged from the racks. He did not say

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Fishery Lots Auction At Vladivostok Bared By Spokesman Iguchi

Based on the recent convention concluded between the Japanese and Soviet Governments, 230 fishery lots will be put up for public auction at Vladivostok on April 20 this year, it was disclosed by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at a foreign press conference on Friday. Of the 325 lots held by Japanese interests last year, about 40 are special lots and will not be put up for auction. Twenty four which were not used for two years will also be excluded and 10 per cent of the lots will go to the Soviets.

LONDON UNDERGOES BIG DEGENERATION

Present-Day City Has Nothing Left of Pre-War Days, Neutral Diplomat Says

Special

LISBON, April 7.—"Whoever knew the British capital before the war wouldn't recognize it now!", was the declaration made by a neutral diplomat who has just returned here from London. He said that one was prepared to see innumerable ruins but that most surprising was the dilapidation of the buildings and homes still standing. He declared that the inside of the houses had seen no paint since the outbreak of the war and that street cleaning seemed to have been given up entirely.

The diplomat said that many London streets have a "synthetic cover" consisting largely of ass dung and scraps of paper. Increasing rowdyism is very annoyingly noticed everywhere, he remarked, reading out some notes he took while making an autobus trip through London. During a ten minute ride, the diplomat noticed some 14 persons engaged in quarrels over negligent matters, using some extremely mean expressions and insulting one another.

"The Londoners have become so nervous," he declared, "that a foreigner does well to show greater reserve than ever." On the other hand, the Londoners distinctly show an inferiority complex, the neutral diplomat said, adding that in the city quarters one saw more American than British soldiers and that many of these Americans had a manner of behaving which shocked the British. The Briton simply cannot stand being addressed on the streets by the Americans as "brother" and "sister," he said.

The Americans have no difficulty in making acquaintance with the girls for their thick wallets enable them to please their every wish, which the average British soldier with much less pay is unable to do, the diplomat stated.

The formerly frequent scraps and bloody fistfights between the British and American soldiers in London have recently become fewer after the patrol service was placed almost entirely in the hands of the American military police. He said that it was a typical indication and rather characteristic that again and again American soldiers can be met in barber shops demanding preferential treatment. "They all demand to be waited on first and no waiting native dares object," the diplomat declared. He said that the word "native" was used purposely because it characterized the feelings of many Britons with regard to their positions toward the American "invasion."

Asked what the Londoners thought about an invasion of Europe, the diplomat replied that everyone

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WOTJE DEFENDERS SEVERELY DAMAGE ENEMY DESTROYER

Japanese Also Down 2 Planes In Raid on Same Isle, and 3 Over Ponape

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 7.—One large-sized enemy destroyer was heavily damaged and two planes were shot down on Tuesday morning when the Japanese Forces on Wotje Island repulsed two attacks on their positions.

The first raid was made when a formation of 42 small-sized planes appeared over the island. Japanese Units immediately intercepted the others. No damage was suffered by our side.

Shortly afterward, a large-sized enemy destroyer bombarded the island. However, failing to cause any damage on our positions it was forced to flee after being heavily damaged by the Japanese counter-fire.

3 Planes Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 7.—Three enemy planes including two fighters and one B-25 were shot down Wednesday morning by the Japanes, Units on Ponape Island when a formation of three B-25's and several F-4U fighters attacked our position.

No damage was reported on the Japanese side.

INTERNATIONAL AIR ORGAN NOT FAVORED BY AMERICA

U.S. Afraid of Losing Lead Over British Rival in Commercial Aviation

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—More light was thrown on the ambitions of the United States, and the rivalry between Britain and America at the negotiations being held in London on the postwar commercial air service, by the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

He declares, "It is obvious that the United States intended to maintain its headstart. Even should the American delegates to London refrain from exploiting the United States military and economic powers for obtaining special privileges, they will certainly not support the proposition to hand the international commercial air service to an international organization for management or even for the decision of route allotment shares in traffic prices, time tables, etc.

The correspondent also said that the United States at most is prepared to agree to international regulation on such matters of aviation as wireless operation, weather service and general safety measures.

MONTAGUE NORMAN QUITS

Picks Scotsman Baron Catto as His Successor

Special

LISBON, April 7.—A London dispatch said that Montague C. Norman resigned the governorship of the Bank of England on the advice of physicians and directors and went out of office to choose Baron Catto of Cairn—a Scotsman—as his successor.

Long prominent in business life in the British Empire, the United States and Russia, the new governor is only seven years younger than the 72-year-old Norman, who was serving his 24th term.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

BRITAIN SUSPENDS EXPORTS OF COAL

Government Stops Shipments To Neutrals as Strikes Slash Production

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—The British Government today suspended the export of coal to neutral countries as a result of the coal strike, according to a London dispatch.

The statement to this effect was made by Fuel Minister Major Lloyd George at the House of Commons. Regarding the strike in Yorkshire coal mines, he said developments there revealed that the Trade Union had lost all control over the miners who declined to listen to the Trade Union leader.

George said that more than 60 per cent of the miners resumed work today, but only under pressure of the measures which the Government had foreshadowed.

The British war industry, however, has already lost more than 1,000,000 tons of coal which also caused the restriction in consumption of gas and electric power, the dispatch said.

Meanwhile, a Washington report indicated that the United States is again facing a critical coal shortage.

The dispatch quoted Fuel Coordinator Harold Ickes as stating that he had little hope that any coal miners under 26 would be deferred from the draft, and that this meant more restrictions on the use of coal next winter.

Ickes declared that the situation will become aggravated with more of the able-bodied miners inducted into the armed services. Presaging lower output, he warned that the average age of the coal miners has now risen from 32 to 45.

Stalin Names Envoy

Special

LISBON, April 7.—An American press report from Madrid said that Professor Kostileff had been appointed by Premier Josef Stalin as Soviet diplomatic representative to the Badoglio Government. The report said that Badoglio on his part had appointed Pietro Guaroni, former Italian envoy in Afghanistan, to be his official representative in Moscow.

U.S., BRITAIN UPSET BY MOSCOW POLICY

Independent Diplomatic Measures Held Source of Fretful Anxiety

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—The Soviet Union's independent foreign policy which has been proved by a series of diplomatic measures recently taken by Moscow including the conclusion of the agreement with Japan for the prolongation of the Fishery Convention by five years is giving America and Britain a source of fretful anxiety.

Especially, the solution of long-pending problems between the Soviet Union and Japan regarding the fishing industry and the oil and coal concessions in Northern Saghalien which was materialized by the signing of agreements between Moscow and Tokyo on March 30 has created considerable repercussions in European political circles.

The recognition of the Badoglio regime by the Kremlin which was effected in accordance with its independent foreign policy and in disregard of the Moscow and Teheran formulas has considerably exasperated London and Washington.

Soviet Policy Clarified

Special political significance is being attached by interested quarters to the recent agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union in that it is not a mere technical arrangement but it clarifies the Kremlin's diplomatic policy toward East Asia.

It is recalled in this connection that the United States Government conducted various maneuvers at the Moscow and Teheran parleys in order to obtain military bases in the eastern part of the Soviet Union. By the conclusion of the March 30 agreement with Japan, however, the Kremlin reconfirmed the Pact of Neutrality with Tokyo and virtually refused Washington's demand.

Moreover, Moscow's intentions are not difficult to surmise from the fact that only two days after the said agreement, the Soviet Union announced through Tass the Sinkiang-Outer Mongolia border incident late last year and dealt with Chungking by means of the Mutual Assistance Treaty signed between the Soviet Union and the People's

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JAPANESE AIR UNITS LAUNCH FIERCE RAID ON SILCHAR AIRFIELD

Military Installations in City Lying Behind Imphal Base Also Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 7.—Defying unfavorable weather conditions, crack Japanese Army Bomber Units in the Burma area vigorously attacked Silchar in Eastern India at midnight on Tuesday, delivering terrific blows to the rear base of the enemy who is desperately defending Imphal.

A formation of Army Wild Eagles stormed over the airfield north of Silchar and in furious attacks caused fires to break out at two places.

The Japanese fliers were aided by the night flares which had been lit on the ground by the enemy who thought that our planes were anti-Axis machines.

Meanwhile, another Japanese Air Unit, after vigorously throwing back three enemy patrol planes, roared over Silchar and bombed the enemy's military establishments in the city causing tremendous damage.

All the Japanese planes returned safely from these attacks.

Kalat, Namy Bases Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 7.—After a vigilant watch over the furtive movements of the enemy air commando units, following their aerial assault on March 28, Japanese Army Air Units in the Burma area launched a series of vigorous attacks on Kalat and Namy on April 3, 4 and 5, for the annihilation of the enemy air force, blasting more than five enemy planes as well as causing great damage to the ground establishments.

After sunset on Monday, Japanese Fighter Plane Units surprise-raided the enemy airfield at Kalat, 15 kilometers northwest of Namy (50 kilometers northwest of Katha). In face of the enemy's fierce anti-aircraft gunfire, our planes carried out a terrific bombing and strafing attack and damaged two Douglas D-C3 transport planes and one glider.

On the night of the same day, Japanese Bomber Plane Units attacked the enemy's air supply field at Namy, causing heavy damage with a rain of large-sized bombs. In this raid, the Japanese took advantage of the enemy's light flares.

At daybreak on Tuesday, a formation of our new Fighter Plane Units stormed over the enemy's airfield at Kalat and repeatedly bombed and strafed military installations in face of the furious machine-gun barrage thrown up by the foe.

In this attack, the enemy lost two Douglas D-C 3 transport planes and several gliders. The Japanese also attacked the enemy machine-gun positions causing fires to break out at several places.

At midnight on the same day, our Bomber Plane Units again attacked the enemy's airfield at Namy and returned safely after setting ablaze three places. They also inflicted terrific damage on military installations.

At dawn on Wednesday, Japanese dive-bombers roared at a low altitude over the enemy airfield at Kalat, blasting the installations there with direct bomb hits. The Japanese returned to the base without losing one plane.

Admits Nippon Raids

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—The Assam Provincial Government today in a communique issued for the press, admitted that Japanese Air Units bombed Silchar and Imphal on Monday night, according to a dispatch from Calcutta.

Japanese Air Units Blast 12 Foe Planes In Raid on Nanning

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 7.—Japanese Fighter Plane Units at dawn Wednesday stormed over the enemy airfield at Nanning, Kwangsi Province, blasting 12 enemy planes after a fierce aerial assault. Clashing with the enemy planes which rose to ward off the attack, our fighter planes in a severe aerial duel shot down seven P-40's. The Japanese attackers also set ablaze three P-40's and two B-25's on the ground. In this raid, two Japanese planes were self-blasted.

ANTI-AXIS TACTICS IN INDIA CRITICIZED

Where and What Are Defense Forces Doing, British Paper Stingingly Asks

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—Leveling scathing criticisms against the Anglo-American high command for the unsuccessful operations in India, the Spectator, influential British newspaper, in its latest issue branded the anti-Axis Burma Campaign as nothing but an "accumulation of ideas based on no definite planning," it is reported from London.

Emphasizing that the drive of the Japanese Forces against Imphal was very strong, the Spectator asserted that at this juncture when Chancellor Adolf Hitler is trying to muster everything which would be useful for Germany morally or politically, it was a matter of grave importance that the anti-Axis had admitted into Manipur State the "uninvited guests," the Japanese Forces.

Recollecting the Indian situation at the time of the visit there of Sir Stafford Cripps, the Spectator predicted that the progress of the present Japanese operations in India would exert tremendous effect on the Indian masses.

Continuing, the British journal stated:

"It is a well-known fact that the anti-Axis forces have under their command enough military strength at least to check the Japanese, but where and what are these powerful forces doing at the present moment? The season by no means hampers the defending of the frontier. The only way to make up for the present unfortunate operational progress is to smash the Japanese quickly and completely."

RAID ON STYRIA REPULSED

Yanks' Attack on Austrian City Foiled by Reich Fighters

Special

BERLIN, April 6.—American bomber formations which entered the Styria area in Austria this afternoon were so surprised by the sudden concentric attack made by the German fighters that the enemy bombers were unable to carry out their attack.

Reports reaching here claim that the American bombers were forced to jettison their bombs. After the surprise mass attack made by the Reich fighters, the enemy raiders immediately fled in spite of the fact that they were escorted by a considerable number of long range fighters. It was disclosed that a number of four-engined planes were lost by the enemy.

Tojo Visits Hokkaido

Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo left Tokyo on Thursday for Obihiro, Hokkaido, and after inspecting the military and other conditions there, returned here on Friday.

NIPPON ATTACK UNIT HEADING FOR PALEL IN SPEEDY ADVANCE

British Panic Increasing Over Rapid Progress of Japanese-Indian Armies

By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDO-BURMESE BORDER, April 6.—The attack unit of the Japanese Forces which had been engaged in cutting off the enemy retreat at Chamol on the Palel road and which began to march northward on March 3 is now heading for Palel with lightning speed along the Shibong-Palel Road which runs parallel to the main road.

British Become Panicky

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER FRONT, April 6.—The British authorities in India, who had underestimated the strength of the Japanese and Indian National Army allied forces that had driven a strong wedge into Indian territory across the central border, have come to manifest more and more panic over the rapid advance of the Japanese-Indian forces and the collapse of the 4th Army Corps.

Not only had they misjudged the oncoming forces to be a small force but they counted on the approach of the rainy season to halt their advance. The rout of the various units of the 4th Army Corps has thrown them into consternation and the British Government at home and the Indian Government are ill-concealing their dismay.

They are trying with tell-tale desperation to conceal the crushing of the 17th Division and the severe blow suffered by the main force of the 23rd Division and to blare forth the action of the glider raiding force. Hitherto they had observed studied silence on the fact that the Indian National Army had come side by side with the Japanese for the liberation of its mother country but now they are taking it up in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to their real state of mind.

They are apprehensive of the popularity that Subhas Chandra Bose enjoyed as leader of the National Congress and mayor of Calcutta. They fear that the famine-distracted people of Bengal and Assam might rise in arms under the inspiration of the banner of Indian independence.

Field Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy, is urging Admiral Louis Mountbatten to turn the tide of war and himself has undertaken to moderate the anti-British atmosphere in the Central Assembly. He is handing out bits of local concessions so as to curry favor with the provincial representatives.

On the other hand, the anti-Axis camp has gradually come to realize the seriousness of the Indian situation. An American Broadcasting service has reported:

"The anti-Axis forces are liable to taste a second tragedy of Singapore. If the Japanese should advance 240 kilometers beyond Imphal, the lines of communication of the anti-Axis forces will be severely menaced along a vast rear area and the new Ai-Chiang route would be rendered useless. Things are moving faster on the eastern Indian front than is generally supposed and India is now exposed to a serious crisis."

By T. SUZUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X BASE ON INDO-BURMESE FRONT, April 4.—While a grand-scale annihilative battle in the Manipur Plains is imminent, the Combined Japanese-Indian Forces, which have been smashing the troops of the 81st Division of the West African army in the Kaladan Valley, are now about to set their historic foot in Bengal, heading toward Chittagong, after joining a powerful corps of the Japanese Forces, now swiftly advancing from the Haka area.

U.S. Women Quit Jobs

Special

LISBON, April 7.—A New York dispatch said that American women engaged in armament factories in the United States are giving up their jobs just as fast as new female hands are being hired, according to the Wall Street Journal. The journal said, "The number of occupied female hands shows no increase whatsoever despite all possible efforts and a steadily growing employment shortage."

Bulgarian Legation in Sweden Brands Enemy Terror Raids as Heinous Crime

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—Declaring that the anti-Axis air attack against Sofia and other Bulgarian localities had infuriated the Bulgarian people, an announcement issued by the Bulgarian Legation here on Thursday bitterly branded the act as an outrageous and monstrous crime.

The statement said that the Bulgarian people are highly indignant about the inexcusable barbaric action by which numerous buildings of culture as well as many apartment houses were destroyed.

This action diametrically opposes the very law of humanity, it charged, adding that the Bulgarian people are especially indignant about the report of the intentional destruction and setting afire of the Royal Castle of Vrana, ten kilometers from Sofia.

It is astonishing, the Legation declared, that the youthful King of Bulgaria, six-year old child, as well as his Queen Mother and her young daughter should be regarded as "vital targets of war." World conscience will rightly brand this act as an outrageous and monstrous crime, it asserted.

R.A.F. Bombs Red Cross Chartered Ship Carrying Gifts for Captives Off France

Special

BERLIN, April 6.—International law was again intentionally violated by British fighters and bombers which at noon today attacked the Swedish steamer, "Embla," sailing in the service of the International Red Cross off the French coast south of La Nouvelle.

The ship was set on fire and with the cargo ablaze barely reached the port of Vendres in a badly crippled state. It carried 200 tons of parcels for German war prisoners in North Africa, and 30 per cent of this cargo was destroyed by the fire.

This violation of international law is particularly serious in view of the fact that the ship sailed regularly between Lisbon and Marseilles to carry gifts from British and American families for their war prisoners in Germany.

Press Comments

Friday, April 7

SACRIFICING OTHER RACES

MAINICHI—In the upper chamber of the Mississippi Legislature, a member recently presented a bill for driving out Negroes from the United States. His idea was to "rid America of Negroes by sending them all back to Africa." Theoretically, this is a most reckless proposal and practically an impossible task. But this bombshell project unmistakably reflects the psychological, sociological and even political state of mind of the average American.

The Americans in the past had imported Negroes as slaves and today they are still treating them no better than slaves. The total colored population now numbers 12,000,000 and the birth rate is far greater than that of the white population. The intellectual level of Negroes, too, is steadily rising and their social and economic demands have kept pace with that. This has proved a menace to the greedy and monopolistic Americans and the Negro problem has become a nightmare to them. To drive them all out to West Africa would be a solution of their problem. Such a sentiment on the part of Americans is a striking instance of the racial discrimination and persecution commonly practised by the Anglo-Saxon race.

Even while proposing the expulsion of the Negroes the Americans are sending them to the front and are using them as their shields or coolies. At home they are being ruthlessly exploited by the white capitalists. In factories they are discriminated against by the white workers and socially they are not permitted to cross the color boundary. "The Negro leaders of the United States no longer think that the United States is fighting for democracy. This notion is spreading with a terrific momentum among the 12,000,000 Negroes throughout the country," points out Pearl Buck. She expresses the fear of the Americans, just as the Mississippi politician has expressed their hate.

While the people at home are confronted by this minority problem, the United States itself is continuing to practise the warfare of sacrificing other races in the Indian campaign. Only in this case the United States is using Chungking troops as their shields and coolies, instead of Negroes. Britain, on the other hand, is using Indians and Africans as their shields and coolies. The United States is ruthlessly making use of Chungking troops in the cause of maintaining China as a semi-colony and Britain, of sepoys for the purpose of retaining India as an object of exploitation.

The United States and Britain recently sent some 5,000 air-transported troops to the Indo-Burmese border. It is reported that most of them were Chungking troops and African Negroes. That is to say, all the dangerous and dirty work on the front is being imposed on troops of other races. This coincides with their oft-declared policy of keeping down the losses to their own numbers to the minimum. The American airmen at Chungking are saying that they would use Chinese airmen as much as possible in the projected air raids on Japan. "The Chinese can be replaced indefinitely no matter how many of them are used up. We won't feel the loss at all." This, unmistakably, is the brazen thought uppermost in the American mind. They depend on their productive capacity and the sacrifice of other races to prosecute the war.

Such a policy, however, contains the germ of its own destruction. Chungking troops being employed to place China under the American yoke and sepoys goaded on to fight for the continued enslavement of India are quite liable to turn against the Anglo-American command. In fact, the ill-treated sepoys have joined the Indian National Army in increasing numbers. Chungking troops, too, as soon as they come to realize the fraudulent policy of the Americans are certain also to become alive to the foolishness of making themselves the human shields of their abusers. The development of the Indian campaign, we are convinced, will inflict a severe blow on the Anglo-American warfare of sacrificing other races.

CARDINAL POINTS IN ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW INDIA

YOMIURI-HOCHI—On the eve of the occupation of Imphal, which lies on the road to New Delhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, made his second declaration explaining clearly the solid foundation upon which Free India is to be established. While his past statements were symbolic and historic in nature, his second declaration is concrete and constructive.

Formerly, the Netaji concentrated mainly on clarifying the historic and political meaning of the independence movement in relation to the crushing of the United States and Britain. In his latest declaration, however, he went one step beyond the field of an independence leader, and has thus shown his true character as a national reformer of the first order.

The most significant point in the second declaration is that the Netaji treated the national policy and economic construction as the central points of his policy.

In this connection, it is interesting to recall that before Mr. Bose departed from India he had demanded:

(1) Indians should not fight for Victorian democracy. (2) A sound national planning structure should be formed for the rehabilitation of India's agriculture and industry. (3) Indians should fight for the interests of the farmers and the laboring masses and not for the interests of landowners or capitalists. (4) The landowners system should be abolished and a system of equal land ownership should be established, and (5) A new banking and financial system should be set up.

In his second declaration, the Netaji stressed that the liberalistic economic system allowing a small minority to gain huge profits would be abolished and in its place would be established a sound planned economy that would function for the people's welfare. This would be the basic principle for economic construction, he emphasized.

In regard to the fundamental principles for a new political order, the Indian leader said that the organs set up by the British in India for the protection of the minority to the detriment of the majority would be abolished, thus restoring to the people their right to lead a free life. In this connection, he said that the "present revolution is not only a political one but also a social one."

Thus, the Netaji has clearly indicated that what he is aiming at is the establishment of a totalitarian order and that he intends to establish New India after ousting British influence from India.

The solution of the complicated problems centered around the caste system and the guaranteeing of "bread and not stones" to the Indians are the cardinal points of the drive to liberate India. But before all this can be attained, armed force must be used.

ANTI-U.S. TREND OF LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Latest indications point to the fact that the Central and South American nations are showing a marked tendency to break away from the United States. Argentina in particular has of late manifested this inclination inasmuch as since the formation of the Farrell government anti-American coloring in Argentina has become deeper.

Noteworthy, in this connection, is the fact that Argentina's attitude is exerting a big influence on the other countries in Central and South America.

Following his appointment as President, Farrel declared that Argentina would concentrate on maintaining its independence and national solidarity. He also emphasized that interference of other countries in Argentina's foreign and domestic policies would be firmly rejected.

What attitude has the United States taken against Argentina? It declared non-recognition of the Farrel Government and brought pressure to bear on the Central and South American nations in an attempt to force them to follow its step. However, this scheme failed miserably.

Among all the Latin American nations, Brazil and Chile are the only ones that have not yet undisguisedly shown anti-American sentiment, but all the rest have, more or less done so. This situation, therefore, has become a serious topic of debate in the United States.

Recently, Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, who is the "father" of the "good neighbor policy," scathingly criticized the policy of the U.S. State Department regarding Latin America. The State Department's reaction to this charge is now being watched closely in various quarters.

From the above, it is obvious that anti-U.S. sentiment in the various countries of the American Continent has intensified, but it would be premature to think that they will break away completely from the United States yet.

It is undeniable, however, that the Latin-American nations are showing an inclination to form a bloc, as they are becoming increasingly alarmed over the sinister design of the United States to gain complete control over them.

The nations of the American Continent are fully aware of America's material might, but they are not fools enough to think that this makes the Americans superior spiritually to them. Culturally, the Latin-American nations are older than the United States and, therefore, it is natural that they should harbor ill-feeling for the United States which blandly ignores their traditions and ruthlessly infringes upon their national characteristics.

KWANGTUNG CHIEF SHOT BY TERRORIST

Governor Chen of Province Dies At Hands of Chungking; Had Brilliant Career

Domei

CANTON, April 7.—Chen Yao-tsu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, was shot by a terrorist from Chungking shortly after 6 p.m. on April 4, as he was walking in the vicinity of the Wenteh Road in Canton city. The attacker used a revolver and a hand-grenade. Mr. Chen was at once taken to the nearest hospital where he died at 1:55 a.m. on April 5.

In connection with the death of Mr. Chen, the Supreme Commander of the South China Army issued the following statement at noon on April 5.

"Governor Chen was attacked by a ruffian about 6:10 p.m. on April 4 as he was walking along the Wenteh Road within Canton city. He was at once taken to a hospital, where he was treated. He died at 1:55 a.m. on April 5. A close search by Japanese and Chinese authorities for the culprit is proceeding. The assumption is that the assault was an act of terrorism on the part of an agent of Chungking.

"The duties of Governor and those of Chief of Pacification Headquarters will be assumed by Chief of Police Wang and Chief of the Staff of the Pacification Headquarters Hwang respectively for the time being."

Governor Chen was the younger brother of Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, wife of the President of the National Government of China. He was 52 years old.

In May 1940, when the Kwangtung Provincial Government was set up as the first provincial government to come into existence after the return of the National Government to Nanking, Mr. Chen was appointed acting chairman of the government and concurrently Director of the Construction Board in the same government. In these capacities he gave a full display of his exceptional ability as the organizer of construction through the promotion of peace. Upon coming to the office of chairman of the government in November of the same year he adopted the policy of managing provincial affairs in a manner calculated to bring about a penetration of the political power of the National Government throughout the province. His province promptly became a model for the other provinces under the rule of the National Government.

Following on the entry of the National Government into the war against America and Britain, he effected measures for bringing the administrative machinery of the province under unified control. Then came his assumption of the Governorship of the province. From that time onward he put himself in the forefront of the movement for the practice by the Chinese people of the principle of the living together and dying together of Japan and China. He gave specially close attention to the extension of productive capacity in his province, and sought to bring about an extension in the part played by South China as a pacified region of China.

Mr. Chen directly cooperated in the conduct of military operations and the maintenance of peace and order by the Japanese Forces and did much to make a clean sweep of any disturbing element in regions in the rear of the Japanese Forces. Highly notable were the services rendered by him to the successful conduct of the War of Greater East Asia.

German Reserves Bolster Situation On Eastern Front

(Continued From Page 1)

whether the latter accident caused any deaths among the anti-Axis troops.

He also declared that he told ground commanders that air bombardment alone could not be expected to destroy totally all the buildings of Cassino or to dislodge all of the enemy for the Germans were still strongly entrenched at Cassino despite the heavy aerial destruction concentrated on the town.

S. F. Warehouse Razed

Special

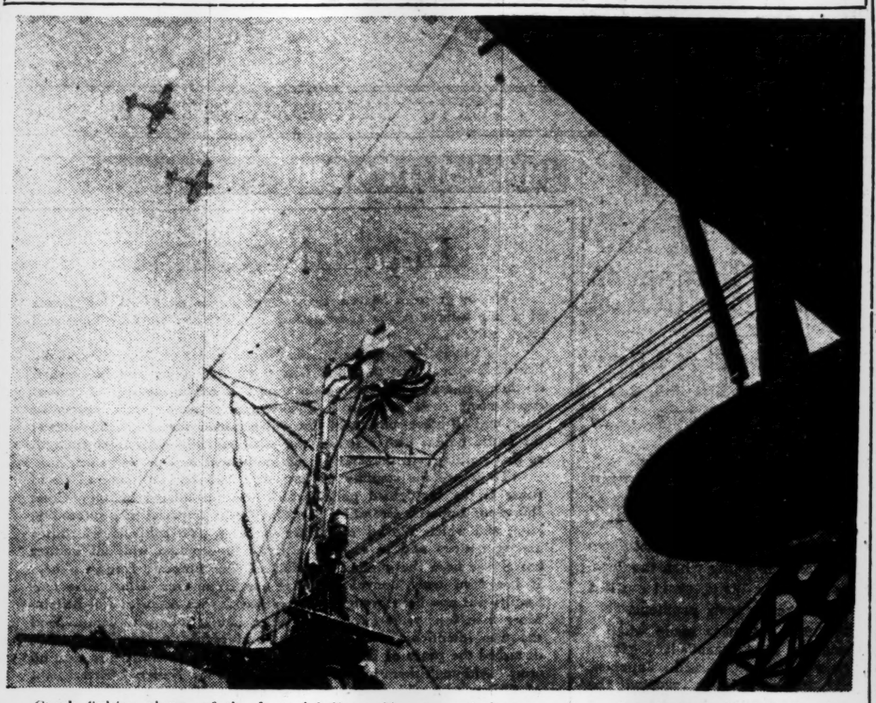
LISBON, April 7.—A warehouse being built on South Embarcadero Street in San Francisco was enveloped in flames on Wednesday and threatened with destruction, a San Francisco report revealed. Contractors said that the contract for building it totaled $800,000 and was to have been used to store foodstuffs for overseas shipment.

British Seize Spanish Ship

Special

LISBON, April 7.—According to a Madrid dispatch the Spanish steamer, Romeu, sailing regularly between the Canary Islands and Cadiz and Barcelona, was halted by a British patrol ship off the harbor of Cadiz and taken to Gibraltar.

Ever Ready for the Enemy



Crack fighter planes of the Imperial Navy Air Force at a central Pacific base ready to intercept and destroy enemy aircraft daring to attack our positions. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Roosevelt's Policies Only Prolonging War, Says Wendell Willkie

Special

LISBON, April 6.—A violent attack on President Roosevelt and his advisers was made today by Wendell Willkie in his speech in Omaha, Nebraska, says a New York dispatch. "Roosevelt's habit of confusing the political and military direction of the war," he said, "has only sown distrust, cynicism and confusion, all of which are helping to prolong the war. The President and his advisers have never stated for what the United States is fighting. They have been insincere toward the American people and have nailed down the United States to a policy of secret parleys. The outcome was embittered confusion and disappointment in the anti Axis camp."

U.S., Britain Upset By Moscow Policy

(Continued From Page 1)

Republic of Outer Mongolia in March, 1936.

This series of events including the recognition of the Badoglio regime by Moscow, conclusion of agreements with Japan and the warning toward Chungking is described by the Reuter correspondent in the Soviet capital, Harold King, as the expression of self-insistence of the Soviet Government.

U.S. and Britain Rapped

In the meantime, attacking Anglo-American capitalism, the War and Working Class, organ of the Soviet Trade Union, declared in its yesterday's issue that America and Britain have started secret activities for the purpose of monopolizing world markets.

A significant hint concerning the future developments of the war situation was made by an article of the March 20 issue of the New York magazine, Time, which said that the present stage of the war is important more for political than for strategic reasons.

Firm Soviet Policy Seen

Special

LISBON, April 7.—A New York dispatch said that the New York paper, P.M., interpreted the Soviet Union's warning to Chungking against a recurrence of an incursion by Chungking troops into Outer Mongolia as the Soviet Union's firm determination that Outer Mongolia, with which it has close ties, "shall remain an independent state."

The journal said that the belated Soviet announcement of the incident which reportedly occurred late last year "may be an indication that something happened to friendly Chungking-Soviet relations." The paper declared that some might consider the incident as merely one in which an irresponsible Chungking official stepped out of bounds but that "this is known. . . . that Russia considers Outer Mongolia out of bounds. . . . and will fight to keep it so."

U.S. Oil Party Undecided

Special

LISBON, April 6.—Harold Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior and Fuel Administrator, declared today that plans have not yet been made for the sending of an American mission to Saudi-Arabia to determine what direction the proposed trans-Arabian oil line would take or where its terminus would end, according to a Washington report.

PACIFIC WAR TOUGH, SAYS VANDERGRIFT

States Meeting With Japanese In Nippon Not Near by Any Stretch of Optimism

Special

LISBON, April 6.—The renewed warning delivered yesterday by former United States Ambassador to Tokyo Joseph Clark Grew in his speech to the graduating class of marine officers that the war in the Pacific might "be very much longer and tougher" than most Americans believed was echoed in even stronger terms today by Lieutenant-General Alexander A. Vandergrift, Commander of the United States Marine Corps, in a New York speech, according to a dispatch received here.

Obviously referring to the statement by a few weeks ago by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, that bombing by aircraft-carrier-based planes alone was not enough to defeat Japan but that the United States forces had to drive straight across the Pacific to China and establish air bases there and then bomb Japan, Vandegrift declared, "A rendezvous with the Japanese in Japan and on the coast of China isn't just around the corner by any possible stretch of super-optimism."

CONDOR FLIES TO LISBON

Biggest Passenger Plane in World Put into Operation

Special

LISBON, April 7.—The biggest passenger plane of the world, the "Condor," is now being employed by the German Lufthansa organization between Berlin and Lisbon. The first four-engined Focke Wulf-200 Condor machine which arrived here on Tuesday aroused the admiration of both passengers and flying personnel.

The Condor covered the route from Madrid to Lisbon in one and a half hours, where formerly more than two hours were needed. Contrary to British passenger planes, the machines of the German Lufthansa have no camouflage paint.

Cannot Tackle Burma Before Europe War, States Mountbatten

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 7.—"Until military operations against the Germans are completed it would be impossible to tackle the Burma campaign in full force," Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, is said to have declared to the officers and men of the Anglo-American troops while inspecting the training of the glider units near Gaya, Bihar Province, according to an air-borne soldier captured in northern Burma.

London Undergoes Big Degeneration

(Continued From Page 1)

in London was hoping that an early and successful invasion would save England. He added, however, that these hopes of victory were mixed with considerable doubts. In the background there is fear everywhere that peace may be lost by quarrels at home and abroad. The restrve of nerves of the Englishmen has been greatly used up and in the long run Britain will have nothing to draw on, he said.

SWEDISH INDUSTRIALIST DOMICILING IN MEXICO

Axel Gren Buys Furniture Factory, Silver Mine and Ranch; Not Returning to Sweden

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 7.—The Swedish industrialist, Axel Wenner Gren, listed for some time as missing, has settled down in Mexico where he has bought a furniture factory, a silver mine and a large ranch, a member of the crew of his famous yacht, "Southern Cross," who has just returned to this country related.

It was believed here that the millionaire would not return to Sweden in the near future.

ATTACK ON IMPHAL EXCITES ALL INDIA

Anti-British Feeling Grows as Masses Note Advance of Japanese, Azad Hind Forces

By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, March 5.—With the fall of Imphal imminent in face of the sweeping advance of the crack units of the Japanese Forces, augmented with the effective collaboration of the Azad Hind Army, unrest and disorder seems to have gripped many parts of India as evidenced by the profusion of anti-British posters making their appearance at the railway stations, in the trains and elsewhere.

The conflicting attitude of the British who are obliged to defend Manipur State in spite of the fact that they had repeatedly declared previously that, being a remote territory, Manipur was practically worthless from military and economic points of view, has fanned the feeling of the Indian masses all over eastern India and the words, "The Great Bose has returned" are gaining momentum and force.

News reaching here from India indicate that the advance of the Indian National Army, together with the Imperial Japanese Forces, into eastern India has been the occasion for a series of demonstrations, threatening both directly and indirectly the transportation lines. On the Assam-Bengal and other main railway lines, posters and scribblings profusely cover the walls of the stations and the interior of the trains. This anti-British sentiment find expression in such words as "Hurrah for Free India," "Three Cheers for Netaji Bose," "Help the Japanese Forces Smite the Common Foe," "Britain is our enemy" and so forth.

In Bengal, the native province of Netaji Bose, Indian patriots, forming an anti-British bloc, are carrying on active subversive movements. Needless to say, posters and placards flood the streets and other public places. The people tuning their radios to Tokyo broadcasts are able to learn the true facts of British defeat, and with all sorts of propaganda rife, the rural inhabitants are leaving the farms and villages in expectation of impending military occupation of their districts.

Portuguese Reds Sentenced

Special

LISBON, April 7.—Seven Portuguese were either sentenced to prison terms or imposed monetary fines yesterday by a special court martial for dissemination of Communist propaganda and organizing Communist groups. The sentences ranged from 20 months to four years and included the loss of political rights for a period of five years.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 6

At Kerch and at the Ssivach bridgehead, all enemy attacks were repulsed or dispersed by our concentrated artillery fire. East of the lower Dnjestr, our troops according to plan detached themselves from the enemy. Here as well as between the Dnjestr and the Pruth, they repulsed all Soviet attacks.

Our forces, fighting in the Czernowice area north of the Dnjestr, attacked and gained further ground despite the embittered enemy resistance, by repelling the furious attacks launched by the Soviets.

In the Stanislau and Tarnopol sectors as well as in the area south of Brody, the Soviet forces were smashed by our continued attacks and their counter-attacks frustrated. The garrison of Tarnopol held its own against the renewed Soviet attacks supported by artillery and planes.

The garrison of Kovel that had been encircled since March 17, commanded by S.S. Group-Leader and Lieutenant-General of the Waffen S.S. Gille, with exemplary bravery for weeks withstood the attacks launched by far superior enemy forces.

The formations of the German Army and Waffen S. S. commanded by Colonel-General Weiss as well as by Generals Hossbach and Mattenklott after days of hard offensive fighting in the Pripjet marshes despite the most difficult terrain, broke loose the enemy ring around Kovel and thus freed their comrades from the enemy encirclement. The Luftwaffe formation, including gliders carrying freight, despite heavy enemy defense, have supplied the Kovel garrison and thus enabled the defenders to hold out.

Southeast of Ostrov and south of Lake Pleskau, our troops held their positions against the continuous Soviet attacks attempting to break through. They knocked out 48 enemy tanks. Fresh enemy deployments were dispersed by artillery fire and "thrower batteries." The Soviets lost 117 planes in aerial combats and through A. A. artillery between April 3 and 5.

In Italy, there was lively assault troop activity with the Germans capturing prisoners.

Some 53 enemy four-engined aircraft were downed by the German and Rumanian defense when American bombers made a daytime attack against Ploesti. Thus, at least one-third of the enemy raider formations were destroyed.

Ten enemy fighters were shot down yesterday over the Reich territory under the most difficult defense conditions.

Quake Rocks Istanbul

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 7.—Violent earthquake shocks were felt throughout Istanbul at 7:45 a.m. today, according to an Istanbul dispatch. The observatory at Istanbul said that the epicenter was about 100 kilometers away in Balikesri. Damage was presumed to be considerable.

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STUDENTS HONORED BY PRINCE MIKASA

His Imperial Highness Graces Graduation Ceremony at Army Science School

Commencement exercises for the graduating students of the Higher, Ordinary and Technical Departments of the Army Science School were held on Friday in the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa who was dispatched to the institution by Imperial Order.

His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa arrived at the Army Science School at 9:30 a.m. and was greeted by high officers of the Institution.

After receiving in audience General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, and other qualified instructors of the School and the staff members of the Inspectorate-General of Military Education, His Imperial Highness listened to lectures on explosives, landing vessels and scientific technique delivered respectively by Captain Takeshi Kawashima, Captain Taro Abe and Captain Hideaki Hashiguchi, students of the Higher Class Department.

His Imperial Highness then honored with his presence the graduation ceremony at which diplomas were presented to the graduates by the principal of the institution and the Imperial gifts granted to honors graduates by the Imperial aide-de-camp. The honors graduates were Captain Katsumi Tagawa of Fukui Prefecture, Captain Yoshihisa Shibata of Shiga Prefecture, and Captain Hiroshi Fujita of Hyogo Prefecture.

His Imperial Highness left the institution at 11:15 a.m. amid the playing of the national anthem.

JOINT RITES CONDUCTED AT KURE AND YOKOSUKA

Rear-Adm. Okura and Vice-Adm. Yasuda Among Heroes Honored at Naval Stations

Joint funeral services for the late Rear-Admiral Tomesaburo Okura, other naval officers and civilians who gave their lives in the current war were solemnly observed according to Buddhist rites at the Kure Naval Station, Friday, at 1 p.m.

Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, proxies of the Navy Minister and the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, the bereaved families and other naval and civilian representatives were in attendence.

Yokosuka Naval Station also conducted joint funeral rites the same day at 10 a.m. for the late Vice-Admiral Yoshitatsu Yasuda and other naval officers who died in the current war. Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, naval representatives and members of the bereaved families attended the function.

BANKS IN CHIANG REGIONS CAUGHT HOARDING GOODS

60 Million Yuan Worth of Articles Found in Warehouses In Szechwan

Domei

CANTON, April 7.—That hoarding and speculation continue unabated in Chungking-controlled areas of China was revealed as a result of a search made by Chungking authorities of warehouses belonging to banks, according to a Chungking radio report intercepted here.

In Szechwan Province alone, warehouses belonging to 20 banks were subjected to investigation, resulting in the discovery of 365 cases in violation of economic regulations and involving 60,000,000 yuan worth of hoarded goods.

In nine other provinces, the investigation revealed that a total of 100 similar cases were brought to light, involving enormous sums of money. As a result, Chungking authorities have been forced to mete out severe punishment.

ASSEMBLIES IN CELEBES STUDYING WAR POLICIES

Special

MACASSAR, April 7.—Several State Assemblies in Celebes, formed recently, have already met to discuss important problems.

First of these bodies to convene was the Menado State Assembly.

Concrete steps to realize the all-out cooperation of the native inhabitants with Japan's war efforts were suggested at the assembly meetings.

They include, (1) Driving home the meaning of the current war and the fact that it is the duty of the people to extend all-out war efforts, (2) Fostering the spirit of service through strengthening the labor service movement, (3) Encouraging wartime living and savings.

Chatterji, Netaji's Able Aide, Longing To Meet Son Drafted by British in India

Colonel Amil C. Chatterji, right hand man of Subhas Chandra Bose, and the first Governor of the Free Indian territories, looks more like a gentle, refined university professor than the fiery spirited Indian patriot fighting for the liberation of his motherland.

"My greatest pleasure of the day is to get up with the sun and stroll through the garden wet with morning dew," Colonel Chatterji commented to the correspondent of the Asahi when interviewed on the Burma Front.

To Colonel Chatterji, his morning walk affords the sole pleasure and relaxation from the multitudinous duties as the Finance Minister of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, following his assumption of the post in autumn of last year and that of the new post as the Governor.

The crack rugby player of the college days had thrown himself into the boiling cauldron of the Indian independence movement and had been indefatigably active for the raising of funds as a member of the Indian Independence League.

Born in Lahore, Punjab Province, 54 years ago, Colonel Chatterji took up the study of physiology and hygiene at Calcutta University after finishing a local university. He received his doctor's degree abroad.

On returning to India, he taught at his alma mater. He also filled the post as the head of the Department of Health and Sanitation and contributed greatly in the field of military medical science. In 1937, he was India's representative to the Regional Conference of Physiology and Hygiene held in Bandoeng.

Underneath the cultured exterior of a scholar burns the all consuming passion for the liberation of his country. For this ardent Indian patriot his home and his family do not exist. His one dominating thought is India's independence at the earliest possible day.

Colonel Chatterji left his wife and six children, three boys and three girls, in Calcutta and what news he has received has been few and far between. A letter from his eldest daughter studying nursing in Canada well attests to the false propaganda set afloat by the Americans. The letter read in part, "Poor father, I hear that you are a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese forces."

His eldest son, taking up medicine to follow in the footsteps of his father, is said to have been mustered into the service of the British-Indian army as a military doctor. Colonel Chatterji does not even move an eyebrow as he gravely and imperturbably says, "I'll probably meet my son on the battlefield in India."

BURMA BOLSTERS EDUCATION SETUP

Aim Is to Reject British Influence; New System Stresses National Ideals

Domei

RANGOON, April 6.—The Burmese Government announced today the basic principle for establishing the new educational system of Burma, according to the basic national policy already adopted.

The Government aims to reject the British system and establish a new structure for educating the Burmese youths who will shoulder the duty of administering and developing Burma in the future.

In public education, special importance will be given to the intellectual, moral and physical training of youths, with stress laid on physical training. It is also proposed to abolish the various schools for Burmese, Indians, Chinese and other races in the country, and the teaching by means of the English language. The entire education is to be given in the Burmese language.

College students will be grounded thoroughly in national ideals, and, for this, the system of education in Rangoon University will be reorganized. Former students of this university will be re-enrolled.

In order to improve the former imperfect educational setup, a scholarship system will be adopted and post-graduate schools and research laboratories will be established.

As the number of higher educational institutions is to be greatly increased, attention will be directed to the training of professors and the installation of educational equipment.

Also, a scholarship system will be established for students of Burmese history, economy, languages and literature and arts, for developing the racial consciousness of the people.

In the study of foreign languages, attention will be first directed to East Asiatic languages both in the public and higher institutions, and particularly, the study of the Japanese language will be emphasized.

To carry out thoroughly the occupational education of youths, all such institutions will be placed under the direct guidance of the Government. In this regard, the scientific courses at universities and colleges will be given particular attention.

2 Dailies Merging

Domei

HSINKING, April 7.—Two Japanese dailies, Manshu Nichi Nichi Shimbun and the Manshu Shimbun, will be amalgamated soon. A new newspaper will be created by May 1 replacing these two dailies, with its central office in Hsinking and its branches in Mukden, Harbin, Mutankiang, Dairen and Tsitsihar.

'Ersatz' Paint Made

Domei

KUCHING, April 7.—Lance-Corporal Nabekichi Ketsuen succeeded in perfecting a good substitute paint for ship bottoms from a mixture of rubber oil and gammar as well as a substitute chemical for match manufacturing in Borneo. For these findings, he was commendtd by the local Corps Commander on April 1.

20 Java Students Coming Here Soon ... To Pursue Studies

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 7.—Twenty graduates of Indonesian middle schools from different parts of Java will shortly leave here as the second batch of Javanese students to study in Japan. They include sons of Koesoemo Oetojo, vice president of the Central Council, and Dr. Boedjanan, member of the Central Council, and a relative of the Sultan of Djogjakarta. The students were selected from among 30 who have been recommended by various provincial Sultanate offices.

Special Service Ship Fights 30 Foe Planes, Downs Two and Repels Rest Over Saipan

How the courageous crew of a damaged special service ship, after engaging more than 30 carrier-borne enemy planes in a three-hour battle, shot down two of the raiders and repulsed the rest over Saipan Harbor is stirringly told as follow by the Chief Paymaster of the ship, according to a recent Domei report.

A warning that an enemy mobile force had made its appearance west of Tinian Island was received at Saipan Harbor on February 22. The Japanese fleet at the port immediately left the harbor while the other vessels took shelter but Special Service Ship XX could not afford to do so because she had been severely damaged.

The captain of the ship immediately ordered his men to assemble on the deck and gave instructions that the ship be protected at all costs.

It was at 7 a.m. on the following day that four enemy fighters appeared over the harbor and carried out machine-gun raids. Four hours later, low rumble was heard and hostile aircraft appeared one by one from among the clouds, totalling 30 in number.

The one gun and single machine-gun, which were the only weapons on the special service ship, went into action, while anti-aircraft batteries on shore opened up a barrage. For some time, the enemy raiders circled over the ship and then, one by one, they started dive-bombing. Large spouts of water arose around the vessel while the deck guns continued firing. One of the enemy raiders was seen emitting flames and then fall into the sea, enveloped in black smoke.

The persistent bombing continued for three long hours but the strange fact was that although more than 80 bombs were dropped by the hostile raiders, none hit the target. The ship remained intact and the casualties among the crew were only three. It was later confirmed that two of the enemy planes had fallen victim to the under-equipped special service ship while many others suffered considerable damage.

The miraculous feat was due more to the burning fighting spirit of the crew than to the clumsiness of the enemy airmen.

BOSE'S ARMY GETS GURKHAS' SUPPORT

Azad Hind Troops Urge Many Soldiers Under British to Join Freedom Drive

By M. MATSUDA and T. OKUBO
Of the Military Press Corps

INDO-BURMESE BORDER FRONT, April 7.—Staunchly cooperating with the Japanese Forces now closing in on Imphal, the courageous troops of the Indian National Army are daily manifesting their valor and stamina. Taking advantage of their thorough knowledge of the topographical conditions of that region, they are thrusting deep into the enemy ranks, dealing them surprise attacks and successfully persuading the Gurkhas of the British-Indian army to give up their futile resistance against the Japanese.

The following fragments from a diary prove the dauntless achievements of the Indian troops.

On March 9, Sergeant-Major XX and another soldier of the Indian National Army accompanying the Japanese Units, encountered ten British scouts in the jungles of Chin Hills. Killing some of them, they put the remnants to route. Both men were wounded in this combat.

On March 12, Sub-Officer XX and five of his subordinates, hearing the roaring of guns some 15 kilometers north of Tonzan, immediately hurried to the spot where they found two companies of Gurkhas engrapped by the Japanese. Rushing into the midst of the Gurkhas, this sub-officer and his men kindly persuaded the latter to give up their futile resistance and join the Indian National Army.

Profoundly impressed by the kind consideration accorded them, the Gurkhas soon laid down their weapons. Though a certain British officer attempted to shoot the sub-officer, the latter returned safely to the Japanese position and reported on the enemy conditions as revealed by the Gurkhas.

Sergeant XX, on the night of March 13, guided the Saito Unit to a spot 500 meters from the enemy position, thus enabling the latter to conduct a smashing operation as had been planned.

Sergeant XX and three other Indian troops passed through the enemy position unnoticed on the night of March 15, and, crossing the Manipur River, made a detour to the rear of the position. There, mingling with the sepoys, they were given foodstuffs and were able to gather certain information of vital importance.

They ascertained that near the bridge which was guarded by British troops, mines had been planted in eight different places. Upon their return, they not only made a report of the aforementioned enemy conditions to the Japanese, but also shared the foodstuffs they had acquired from the enemy.

Thrusting deeply into an enemy force of some 40 strong who were continuing their resistance against the Japanese at a Height southwest of Tonzan, Sub-Officer XX elucidated to them upon the futility of further resistance and was able to persuade them to pledge their loyalty to the Indian National Army. At present those Indians are gallantly cooperating with the troops of the Indian National Army.

On March 27, Sergeant XX and others approached an enemy battalion commanded by a Gurkha officer. Though the sergeant was discovered by a British officer, he remained till he had completed his task of investigating the enemy conditions.

HONGKONG TO LIQUIDATE BANKS MANAGED BY FOE

Domei

HONGKONG, April 7.—Liquidation of 18 banks previously managed by enemy nationals is to be conducted in April and May by the branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan here at the request of the Government-General.

Four banks are to be liquidated by April 15, and the Bank of Hongkong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Bank of Canton and others by May 31 under the supervision of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Bank of Taiwan will carry out the task of liquidating four banks by April 15 and also that of the National City Bank of New York, Chase National Bank, and four others by May 31.

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East Asia Round-Up

Reforestation Festival Set
Domei

HSINKING, April 7.—A nation-wide reforestation movement will be carried out simultaneously in various districts throughout Manchoukuo from April 20, on the occasion of the Reforestation Festival.

Labor Day Decided
Domei

MANILA, April 7.—The first Labor Day observance under the Republic of the Philippines has been set for May 6 with a committee headed by Emiliano T. Tirona, Minister of Health, Labor and Public Welfare, to fittingly observe the day.

Hails Education Reforms
Domei

MANILA, April 7.—Hailing the sweeping reforms in the educational system planned by President Jose P. Laurel, which will replace the "foreign concept of higher education with dynamic Filipino nationalism," the Tribune said, "The new system is a negation of enslavement."

Judicial School Opens
Domei

SHONAN, April 7.—Twelve promising youths from all parts of Malai were admitted for training in the Judicial Officers' Training Institute at a simple ceremony held here on April 5.

School Pupils Increase
Special

SURABAYA, April 7.—The total number of primary school pupils in this city jumped to 13,000 showing an increase of 3,000 over the figure a year ago at the commencement of the new school year on April 1.

Horse Protection Day
Special

MANILA, April 7.—Horse Protection Day will be observed on April 12 of every year on which occasion a mammoth parade in Manila with hundreds of gaily decorated carromatas (native coaches) and dokars as well as riding horses will participate. Ministerial prizes will be given to the best ponies, carromatas and dokars.

Cotton Picking Starts
Domei

MANILA, April 7.—With favorable conditions generally prevailing, 80 per cent of the cotton picking has already been completed in cotton-producing areas throughout the Philippines.

Plans Technical Courses
Domei

DJAKARTA, April 7.—In order to meet the increasing demand not only in Java but also in Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes for technical experts, the Japanese Military Administration in Java here has decided to open short term courses in shipcarpentry, mechanics and other technical studies in all public technical schools.

Bonds on Sale
Domei

MANILA, April 7.—Bonds worth 20,000,000 pesos have been placed on sale by Apolinario Deleon, National Treasurer, in accordance with the law recently passed by the National Assembly authorizing the floating of 100,000,000 pesos of bonds in order to finance the extraordinary expenditures of the Central Government.

Presents Leprosy Medicine
Domei

PNOMPENH, April 7.—A special medicine produced in Cambodia which is effective for the cure of leprosy was presented by Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, to the Japanese Consul here at the presentation ceremony held in this city on March 31. It is further reported that Japan had previously sent two tons of quinine to French Indo-China.

To Study Japanese
Domei

BALIK PAPAN, April 7.—The Teachers' Training School which was recently founded here has an enrollment of 40 men and women and for the ensuing two years they will study Japanese and cultivate true labor spirit while undertaking collective training.

Rebuilding Rizal House
Domei

MANILA, April 7.—A drive to raise a fund through voluntary contributions with which to reconstruct Rizal House in Calamba, Laguna Province, where the national hero was born, will be undertaken by the Dr. Jose Rizal Memorial Preservation Society during the current month.

Ito Succeeds Yamada
Domei

HSINKING, April 7.—Tadashi Ito, president of the Tungpientao Development Company, was appointed on April 1 as successor to Ninzo Yamada, Chairman of the Directors and President of the Manchuria Colliery Company, who was recently relieved of his post.

Wheat Producers Meeting
Domei

PEKING, April 7.—Full preparations are now under way to supervise the new spring wheat crops in North China and in this connection, the North China Wheat Mills Association has summoned a conference of branch heads here on May 4 to discuss the matter. Furthermore, a new foodstuff company is scheduled to be organized for North China.

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BRIEF HISTORY OF JAPAN IS PUBLISHED BY INDIANS

Special

SHONAN, April 7.—Translation into the Tamil language of the "Brief History of Japan" has been completed and published by the Indian Independence League, with the book proving very popular among the local Indians.

The original book was written by Dr. Koya Nakamura, professor of Tokyo Imperial University.

The translation project which was undertaken by the Indian Independence League with the object of familiarizing the Indian people with Japan was entrusted to Mrs. Naidu, member of the Publicity Department of the League.

With the preface by Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Indian Independence League, the book contains 86 pages with a smart cover having the design of Mount Fuji. Two thousand copies of the first edition were put on sale here on April 4 and were immediately sold out in the course of the same day.

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(2). The Trading Section (including the overseas enterprises) of the present Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, is to be separated and a new company named Mitsui Bussan Kabushiki Kaisha established.

(3). The Lumber Industry Department of the present Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is also to be separated and Mitsui Mokuzai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha formed.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1944

The Second Front

The advent of spring and the latest developments on the Eastern Front have brought the question of the Second Front in Europe from the realm of mere propaganda into the sphere of tangible military possibilities. Although the prevailing disunity between the United States and Britain has made the other members of the anti-Axis camp feel that the Second Front might not be undertaken after all, the Anglo-American war leaders have recently been making utterances hinting at the near approach of the much-publicized landing operations on Europe. This is in contrast to the oscillating attitude they had previously held toward the project. In consequence, the problem of the Second Front has again become the focal point of wide attention.

General Bernard Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the British invasion forces, upon his return to London from a recent tour of inspection of his troops, stated that "we are preparing to take part in the biggest tug of war the world has ever seen" and quoted the Biblical battle cry, "Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered." Prime Minister Churchill also has told General Eisenhower, Lieutenant-General Bradley, Major-General Brereton and others that they would soon have the opportunity of landing on "the soil of Nazi-occupied Europe." Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, also declared on March 23, the anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, that the time had arrived for the launching of joint anti-Axis air, land and sea operations.

In addition to these utterances by British war leaders, the following facts may be cited as indicating the possibility, if not the probability, of an invasion of Europe by the anti-Axis camp in the near future:

1. Travel in North Ireland, which is being utilized as an important American air base, has been prohibited and the travel between the British homeland and Eire has been stopped.

2. Civilian entry into a 6,000 square mile zone on the British eastern coast has been prohibited in addition to a similar entry-banned zone established previously on the southern coast.

3. Air mail service between Britain and thirteen countries has been stopped.

4. The British Admiralty has placed under its jurisdiction all seamen and motor boats for a period of six months.

5. A registration of the drivers of all large trucks in Britain has been made.

6. The British Government is reported to be about to impose a ban on all passenger transportation.

These measures may be taken as indicative of some large scale military operation about to be undertaken from the British Isles. Moreover, the Anglo-American press has been circulating reports of large-scale troop concentrations undertaken by the American and British Governments and has even been saying that some troops have already started to board ships. It is true that these measures and reports may be taken as part of the enemy's intrigues and plots in his war of nerves. They, however, are not the mere propaganda that similar reports and measures have been in the past, and to regard them as simple cases of propaganda and plot-making would be dangerous. In this connection, it should be noted that Churchill made no mention of the problem of the Second Front in his recent speech, although his speech had been expected to be a speech made on the "eve of invasion." Churchill merely stated that it was not to be wondered at if his Soviet friends misunderstood the complex and difficult circumstances attendant upon an ocean-crossing requiring large-scale amphibious operations. These words, however, should not be interpreted as meaning that a Second Front will not be formed. What the Anglo-Americans really intend to do cannot be told.

The approach of an Anglo-American invasion of Europe is also believed by the Soviet Union which looks forward eagerly to such an invasion. Pravda, the Soviet's official organ, in its editorial on March 20 declared that it was a fact that the arrival of spring had ushered in an excellent opportunity for an attempt to form a Second Front, stating that the present was the opportune time for attacking Germany simultaneously from the south and the west. In addition, a noted Soviet military commentator recently stated that the present strategy of the anti-Axis camp was only prolonging the war and that only the formation of a Second Front in western Europe could deal an annihilative blow on Germany.

On the other hand, the British public does not seem to be showing any enthusiasm for the undertaking of a Second Front and shows marked discomfort with the advent of spring and the repeated Soviet demands for such military action, which certainly will involve stupendous sacrifices. For example, the Daily Express recently declared that several months would be required and numerous lives would have to be sacrificed to take one mountain range and that an attempt to form a Second Front under the present conditions would certainly be a folly. The journal further stated that the project was the object of more British fear than German. Other press organs have expressed similar views, declaring that such a Second Front would not forestall the advance of Soviet power either in southeastern Europe or in the Mediterranean and that moreover it would be too costly for Britain. The British press thus feels that a Second Front attempt will only do harm and no good.

Though the present state of the pending Second Front is thus uncertain, both Britain and the United States have been driven into such an international position that their prestige will be greatly impaired should they continue to hesitate. The only way to recover their already lost prestige before the other nations of the anti-Axis camp will be to succeed in an invasion of continental Europe, although they shudder at the mere thought of its costliness, particularly in view of the recent statement by Field Marshal von Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in western Europe, that he was awaiting his guests with full preparation. Whether the Second Front is undertaken or not, the Anglo-Americans are faced with an unpleasant future. They are standing on the brink of a terrifying precipice.

The Higan

Today was the first day of the higan.

The plum-blossoms were at their best, the green barley had formed strong stems, the rape-seed was in full bloom, and the ground below the tsubaki red with fallen flowers.

In the rice-fields the footpaths were completely overgrown with horse-tails, the parsley, mizuna (sinapis chinensis), yomena (boltonia cantoniensis), wild garlic, and fleabane. The fuki had opened the umbrella-like blades and how sweet were the violets that took shelter under the tiny umbrella of green! The dandelion dotted the dykes of the ricefields with its sun-shaped flowers, and the Japanese quince parted its coral lips. Listen to the sound of the water in the rivulet, smoothly flowing, carrying the message of spring. Tadpoles, no bigger than small peas, were swimming in the warm water, and farmers were thinking of ploughing their rice-fields.

From among the dry leaves and old roots on the riverbanks, the purple shoots of the reed were sprouting, looking too big to be the buds of the rush and too small for bamboo shoots.

The fields were musical with the song of the lark and the nightingale now came daily to visit the keyaki in my neighbor's garden.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

April 8, 1943

The ired citizens of Antwerp are burning with indignation, after being subjected to recent brutal and indiscriminate bombings by the Anglo-Americans. To date, 2,000 persons killed and more than 700 seriously wounded have been counted. Thousands left penniless and homeless filled the streets, and hospitals were crowded with sick, injured and dead.

* * *

French scientists have decided to address an appeal to the International Red Cross in strong protest against the cruelty of the Anglo-American terror attacks on the French civilian population. These scientists will ask the International Red Cross to send a committee to investigate the cities which have suffered from recent bombings.

* * *

With the relentless German submarine warfare against anti-Axis merchantmen and warships, Britain's sealanes of traffic between its homeland and its colonies as well as to its allied countries have become disastrously crippled, one of the consequences being that the country's cotton spinning industries have been sorely hit by acute shortage of raw cotton supplies from overseas sources.

* * *

The relinquishment by France of its administrative rights in the International Settlement at Kulangsu was formally put into effect today, and notification to the same effect was handed to the National Government of China.

* * *

Japanese Air Units today bombed Kweilin of Kwangsi Province.

Teachings of Shotoku Taishi

Prince Devoted Entire Life to Cultivation and Intensification of National Polity

By HYOSAI NAGAI
Written for the Nippon Times

Part I.

The first meeting of the leaders of six peoples in East Asia was held in Tokyo. This auspicious event, the like of which is unknown in the history of the world, may well be regarded as marking the beginning of the rise of Asia. As Western imperialism gained a firmer hold on them, Asiatic peoples were reduced to a state of misery and indigence by many acts of deception, exploitation and spoliation of self-seeking Western people. They were, indeed, in danger of losing their inherent characteristics. Look at India, for instance. Time was when she boasted the highest culture of the world, and was regarded as the richest country on earth. But, now, due to Britain's policy of deception and exploitation, she has sunk to the depths of indigence, with the way blocked for developing the intellectual faculties of her people. Except for Mahatma Gandhi and the enlightened members of the National Congress rallying around this saint, the Indian people today are a mass of ignoramous. The biggest diamond in the world, which adorns the crown worn by the King of England at the Coronation ceremonies, is "hyakugo" which once glittered on the brow of the Stone Buddha Image of India. This episode, like many others, portrays piratical England in its true colors. A stolen article is used as an adornment of the Crown! Opium produced in India was sold to China by force of arms, and this illegal traffic wrought so much havoc with the Chinese that a large proportion of the 400,000,000 people have become opium addicts.

Japan is, indeed, the only Asiatic nation which resisted successfully the invasion of vicious British influence. Britain's—and America's also for this matter—dominant desire is to enslave the subject peoples and to destroy their inherent characteristics. They are imbued with the inordinate ambition of lording it over all other peoples. Theirs are Jewish ideals.

Movement to Restore Asia

The work of constructing the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region is a movement for restoring Asia to the Asiatics by throwing off the Anglo-American yoke. What the Asiatics want is simply to free themselves from the chains which bind their limbs. Our advice to the Anglo-Americans is, like that tendered by Mahatma Gandhi, that they should return to their homes quickly. Just as India should be for the Indians, East Asia should be for the East Asiatics.

Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia to recover Asia for the Asiatics. Keenly alive to their mission of East Asia, the Japanese people are evincing an increasing interest in the ancient history of their country. Deep interest is manifested by many people in researches into matters of historical interest belonging to the Asuka Age. There is a continuous stream of young students visiting the old seat of the Asuka Government in the center of the Yamato plain.

The building of Horyuji is now designated as a national treasure. It is, so to speak, the monument of ancient culture. It is so rare a specimen of Japan's ancient culture that it is said that the daily proceeds of the sale of the picture postcards of the structure exceed Y200. The name of Fenolossa who, in the early years of Meiji, stressed the need for the preservation of the art characteristic of Japan, is one memorable in the history of the fine arts of Modern Japan, but even this famous foreign connoisseur of Japanese art was unable to fathom Japanese fine arts deeper than "ukiyoye" pictures. His comprehension did not go beyond what represented sketches of forms. Claudel, the former French Ambassador to Japan, who, as a poet, possessed a rich fund of artistic instinct, also betrayed his inability to delve sufficiently into the mysteries of Japanese art when he condemned masterpieces by Tessai, a well-known Japanese artist, as not pictures. His understanding of Japanese fine arts did not extend beyond the pictures drawn by, say, artists of the class of Keisen Tomita.

It seems absolutely impossible for Westerners to appreciate the mystic beauty of artistic achievements which is denoted by the Japanese word "wabi" or "sabi." Nowhere in wide America can one find a wooden edifice of worship one thousand years old. Nor is there even a pagoda which has stood the wear and tear of five hundred years. It is said that in the market place of New York there stands an old church, the oldest relic left by Puritans who settled there. The fact that such a church is still preserved on a lot of land which would now fetch a mint of money points to some regard on the part of Americans for relics of historic importance, but it is inconceivable that this structure is kept for the sake of its "sabi" or "wabi." In Japanese zoological gardens, for instance, weird salamanders are kept, but this is not because they are beautiful or lovely but because they embody what are left of reptiles which once swarmed the earth. I am inclined to think that the ancient church is preserved in New York in the same spirit as salamanders are kept in Japanese zoological gardens.

Grew's Knowledge Superficial

Joseph Clark Grew, the former American Ambassador to Japan, who attempted to explain the Japanese idea of the national polity as a mere tradition of the Stone Age, lived in Japan for over ten years and consequently one would expect him to possess a good understanding of Japan. If the knowledge this diplomat has of Japan is so superficial, it would be a mere waste of energy to try to expatiate to Americans generally on the merits of the ancient structure of the Horyuji temple, but as this famous temple stands in the center of the Yamato plain with every facility of communication, some explanation may be found of interest for future reference. This is especially so, since a discourse on the old structure of the Horyuji temple means a dissertation on Asuka culture centering on Japan's ancient fine arts.

We cannot discuss Asuka culture without reference to Shotoku Taishi (Crown Prince Shotoku) who, virtually devoted his whole life to the cultivation and intensification of the idea of the national polity. The Prince's life was closely bound up with the work of strengthening the idea of the national polity, of elevating culture and improving the national defense.

In the history of any individual as well as in the history of any country, it is inevitable that the more ancient it is, the more mystic elements should be found introduced in it. The oldest record of Shotoku Taishi appears in the Hoo Tei Setsu, and then we find references to the Prince in the Kojiki and in the Nippon Shoki. Some scholars opine that the accounts in these ancient chronicles of Shotoku Taishi take on, more or less, the aspects of a history of Shaka (Buddha) or even a diluted life of Christ, diluted under Nestorian influence. In this latter respect, the matter requires a fuller study. I shall, however, refrain from a minute analysis of publications bearing on Shotoku Taishi lest it should confuse the main issue. As to why the biography of Shotoku Taishi became so embellished, the reason is very simple. It is because he was a great man who did much to intensify the idea of the national polity, who imported foreign culture and who gave himself up to the creation of a culture characteristic of Japan. Attempts to magnify and glorify his greatness resulted in the publication, down to the Kamakura Age, of no fewer than 800 biographies of the Taishi.

Is Kernel of Biography

It is said that a Portuguese was the first to import "kompeito" (confeito sugar-plum) into Japan. This confeito is a lump of sugar. It is made by churning up a solution of syrup in a cauldron with a trowel-like tool of a special kind. Syrup and this tool are not, however, the only things needed for the manufacture of "kompeito." Poppy-seeds are absolutely necessary for the purpose. Small though they are, poppy-seeds are indispensable to making sugar-plums. Historical records of countries and individuals may be said to follow a somewhat similar process of creation. Highly decorative descriptions such as "Shotoku Taishi could speak at birth" and "He could foresee clearly what the future had in store," and other attempts to glorify him are ascribable, after all, to his greatness. That part of his biography which remains unaffected after all the efforts to strip it of all embellishments is the kernel of his biography, which may be likened to the poppy-seeds in the manufacture of "kompeito," and as such it should be held in special regard. Shotoku Taishi's greatness is an indisputable fact. There are many historical materials which can be adduced in proof of this fact. This is why it is considered necessary to summarize his life as the starting point of the study of the early modern history of Japan.

So far as we learn from ancient records, the days of Shotoku Taishi represented the closing period of the uji (clan) system. Powerful though the authority of the Emperor was, it was exercised over the chiefs of the uji only. The members of each uji, high and low, were under the direct orders of their chiefs. As time went by, the number of uji was gradually reduced, and in the central districts of culture there were frequent mergers of uji. Insofar as the form was concerned, the Emperor was also the head of a buzoku (clan), like uji chiefs, with direct followers and landed possessions under His control. It often happened, therefore, that the Emperor's sovereign rights were put in jeopardy in consequence of the growth of the influence of other uji or clans, militarily and economically. In such an environment Shotoku Taishi did all that in him lay to establish the Imperial authority firmly. His first attention was directed to the importation of foreign culture. The policy he followed in this regard was identical with that which the Emperor Meiji laid down when His Imperial Majesty avowed in His famous Oaths at the beginning of Meiji that knowledge should be sought far and wide.

The absorption of foreign culture took the form of the importation of Buddhism. In the ensuing strife between the progressive and conservative factions in domestic politics, Shotoku Taishi stoutly championed the progressionist cause with the result that the conservative elements were eliminated. Where there is a great disparity in the standard of culture between neighboring countries, it sometimes happens that the less civilized is annexed by the more civilized, though without recourse to armed force. It was presumably with a view to precluding such a dangerous contingency that Shotoku Taishi shaped the course as he did. He actively imported Buddhism which embodied foreign culture in those days. Not only did Buddhism represent culture of a high order at the time but its importation was a diplomatic means necessary for promoting the progress of the country. As, moreover, his policy was justifiable from the point of view of educating the nation and from the viewpoint of ensuring the security of the country, I cannot agree with some historians whose views are so jaundiced as to attribute the Prince's whole policy solely to his faith in Buddhism. It is nevertheless true that it was through his efforts that Buddhism became Japan's State religion. He urged on all people the necessity of revering Buddhism as the best religion in the world, encouraging the construction of Buddhist temples and the dissemination of Buddhism. From the point of view of domestic politics, the adoption of Buddhism was particularly necessary for the destruction of the uji system and for the firm establishment of the Imperial authority for the rule of the country.

(To Be Concluded)

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Anglo-U.S. Ambition

(From The Shanghai Times)

That the Anglo-American Powers are now fighting for world conquest is a fact so sufficiently proved and so widely known that there is hardly any more need to expatiate upon the subject—at least as far as the reading public of the Axis nations is concerned. It may, however, be of some interest for the non-Anglo-American members of the so-calld United Nations as well as for the neutral Powers to see how hard the United States and Britain are bent upon enslaving to their imperialism and plutocracy not only what they call the "backward" races and peoples but also their very allies in their present war of aggression against the Axis Powers, which are now struggling for all-round emancipation and lasting peace.

Many of the vassal States of Anglo-American plutocracy, it may be said without any exaggeration, are apparently doing their utmost, wittingly or unwittingly, to facilitate the domination and exploitation of their own countries and peoples by the United States or Britain, or both. Take Chungking, for instance. All that the Chungking compradore regime is doing in the present war obviously serves no other purpose than that of assisting the Anglo-American plutocrats in their quest for territory and other material gain in all parts of the world, including, of course, those interior provinces of this country which are more or less under its control.

Of the two plutocratic Powers, the United States is undoubtedly the bolder and more aggressive in working for territorial and economic aggrandizement. Distinctly imperialistic is the policy which motivated the American plutocrats in organizing and later reinforcing the United States air force in the Chungking areas, whose activities are unmistakably aimed at preparing the ground for further military, political and economic aggression in this country in the interests of the multibillionaires in the United States.

Obviously, the American air force officers and men stationed in the Chungking areas are pioneers of a fresh imperialistic campaign which is now being waged surreptitiously with the ultimate object of converting, for all practical purposes, this vast country into an American colony. It is therefore little wonder that these American airmen are rapidly Americanizing the local populace in Chungking and elsewhere, by frequenting bars and dance-halls, giving fair Chinese pedestrians "a lift" in their motor-cars, and otherwise making themselves at home in American fashion among the Chinese in the interior.

Fresh evidence of American ambition in this country was recently provided by a man who is responsible for American war strategy in the Pacific by reason of his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet in the Pacific, when this hireling of American plutocracy, Chester Nimitz by name, made bold to intimate that the anti-Axis armed forces are planning to carry out landing operations on the China coast, ostensibly to pave the way for their much-vaunted direct attacks on the vital centers of Japan. As may be seen from this statement, the American plutocrats are hoping against hope for a chance to secure a foothold at some port on the China coast and thereby open direct communications with Chungking, with a view to facilitating their political, economic and cultural conquest of the interior province. Thus, the United States is gradually, and steadily working for a complete subjugation of Chungking, and we shall not be surprised at all if the Chiang-controlled provinces finally become an American colony in name as well as in fact.

No less obvious are Britain's imperialistic designs in China. That the British plutocrats are conspiring not only to recover what they have lost in this part of the world during the present war but also to acquire fresh rights and interests in this country may be readily seen from the conditions upon which some time ago they offered a loan of £50,000,000 to Chungking. In preparing for such political and economic aggression, the British, it may be noted, have been wily enough to induce Chungking to place no small portion of its army at their disposal. In fact, the Chungking troops on the India-Burma front and elsewhere are now assisting the British in breaking into their own national house for political and economic roobery, by building roads and doing first-line duties under the illusion that they are fighting for the cause of their country.

Thus, Chungking is betraying the cause not only of the 400 million people of this country but also of all Greater East Asiatic nations, which are now waging a war of emancipation against Anglo-American plutocracy, with unshakable determination to win final victory and uphold justice for all mankind. Such betrayal notwithstanding, the ever-growing war potential Greater East Asia will certainly prove sufficient to frustrate all the imperialistic ambition on the part of the United States and Britain and bring the war to a successful conclusion, so as to make the whole world safe for peace and independence for all time to come.

But Where Are the Ships?

(From the Noon Extra)

Not of its volition, but solely through force of circumstances, England has been compelled to refrain from the construction of individual types of steamers and to switch over to a few standard types. The construction of new passenger vessels, previously a boasted achievement of British shipyards, has been given up altogether.

At present only standard types, ranging from 9,000 to 10,000 gross register tons, and a few tankers are being built, under the strictest supervision of the British Admiralty. Individual shipping companies have no voice in the matter. Though criticism has been forthcoming from shipping circles, it is fruitless and simply expresses the bare opinion that these emergency types are quite inadequate for the peace to follow.

Such critics, moreover, betray the main worry of British shipping concerns that their sole remaining weapon for successful, post-war competition on the seas has been taken out of their hands, particularly in the face of increasing competition from the United States.

But there is a graver problem unsolved, namely, the financial one. British shipping concerns, it will be recalled, have received cash indemnity for ships lost. These sums are piling up. Although they were meant originally to finance new bottoms, the Government now hesitates to make cash payments and, instead, offers to replace ships lost by the new "standard emergency types," a procedure highly unpopular with shipping firms. Furthermore, they are unable to use as they wish the cash previously received in view of existing restrictions on new bottoms.

It is apparent, therefore, that British shipping companies completely lack any initiative and have become mere financial institutions. Apart from the actual loss of ships, this is the grave malady from which British shipping is suffering.

Recent attempts made by these companies to promote air lines are nothing but an emergency exit from the very precarious position in which they find themselves. Such attempts, however, are likely to prove futile as United States air imperialism undoubtedly will pursue a parallel course of action to United States shipping imperialism.

ANGLO-AMERICANS FACE OIL SHORTAGE

United States Encroaching on British-Controlled Resources

(From the Kokusei Graph)

There was a time, when the United States boasted of her rich supply of oil, but no traces of this opulence or pride can be seen today. On the contrary, we see her desperate, openly broadcasting at home and abroad of an acute shortage, and there is good reason for this clamorous announcement.

We have known that the struggle for the usurpation of oil between America and Britain is historical, but never before has such a desperate struggle prevailed as the one being waged among the two nations at the present moment. It surpasses the bounds of a lukewarm competition or tussle, and is a veritable life-or-death fight.

Hitherto, the United States had been strictly confidential concerning figures on her oil production, but, the tight lip was at last to be broken. Last year, on October 22nd, figures in "Secret Data" were disclosed by the American Wartime Petroleum Office. No better proof can be offered than this to signify that America and Britain have now come to the desperate point in their struggle, where either one or the other will be compelled to succumb.

Enemy-Controlled Oil

Here is a table of the daily output, in the "Secret Data," of the various Latin American and a part of the West Asiatic countries, which provides a rough estimate of the countries that are as yet under control of the Anglo-American nations, as well as the amount of oil produced in each for the year 1943:

	Daily Output (1) barrels	Approximate Production (In units of 1,000 barrels, total output)
Venezuela	585,000	213,525
Mexico	110,000	40,150
Argentina	68,000	24,820
Colombia	60,000	21,900
Trinidad	60,000	21,900
Peru	40,000	14,600
Ecuador	7,500	2,740
Bolivia	800	290
Brazil	220	80
Total (Central & South America)	931,520	340,005
India	6,000*	2,190
Iran (2)	210,000 (3)	78,000
Iraq (2)	75,000 (4)	12,600
Bahrein Is. (2)	20,000 (3)	6,800
Saudi Arabia (2)	27,160 (4)	5,365
Total (India & West Asia	345,200	125,958
Sum Total	1,276,720	466,003
United States	4,350,000	1,587,750
Canada (2)	22,693 (3)	10,000
Egypt (2)	18,080 (3)	7,700

[(1) American Wartime Petroleum Office Report. (2) April 1, 1941. (3) 1941. (4) 1940. *Approximate.]

We must take these figures with reservation, but the following figures showing the ratio of petroleum rights of both America and Britain, will explain fairly well their present situation as regards the fuel:

	U.S.	Britain	Others
Central and South America	39.3	23.6	17.1
India and West Asia	20.5	79.5	00.0

According to the "Secret Data" 80 per cent of the oil of Venezuela, which is the greatest oil-producing country of Latin America, is held by America, while only 20 per cent is at the disposal of Britain. But, since Britain usurps all of the oil produced in India, a rough estimate of the daily amount in units of 1,000 barrels at the disposal of the two countries may be given as follows in the light of the production table given above and the table of percentages.

	U.S.	Britain
Venezuela	168.9	117.9
Latin America (excluding Mexico)	84.4	102.8
West Asia (excluding India)	70.6	268.6
Total	623.0	488.6

Britain's Share Decreasing

Great Britain, regardless of her greatly diminished strength, still follows closely on the heels of the United States in her control of the oil output in Latin America and West Asia with a daily output of nearly 490,000 barrels as against America's 623,000 barrels. However, America's insatiable greed for oil is compelling her to encroach slowly but steadily into Britain's share of the oil fields.

In 1938, the Standard Oil Company was in possession of 50.39 per cent of the petroleum enterprises in Venezuela, which are only second to the United States on the Western Hemisphere in oil output, and 40.29 per cent of them were in the hands of the Royal Dutch Oil Company. But, today, as has already been mentioned, 80 per cent is under the control of the United States Government.

Britain was still blessed with her unmolested oil fields in West Asia, excluding those on Bahrein Island. However, the hideous hands of America have stretched out to even these lands of West Asia, such as Saudi Arabia where is found one of the world's richest petroleum beds.

For Great Britian, on the brink of a decided national downfall, oil is the last straw that she can cling to. We can observe, now, how desperate will be her fight in future to preserve what she still holds against the unlimited greed of the United States.